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VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1870. NO. 268.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

RUMORED BATTLE NEAR NANCY.

2,000 French Whipped by 5,000 Prussians.

Real Cause of the Conflict.

A Secret Treaty Proposed by France to Prussia.

Prussia Refuses to Consider It.

Sharp Skirmish Near Gersweiller.

A French Custom House Captured.

Desertions from the French Army Numerous.

Emperor Napoleon Interviewed.

MASSIVE DEFENSES AT METZ.

The French Have Been Working at Them for Months.

FIRST GREAT BLOW TO BE STRUCK AT STRASBOURG.

Prussians Waiting for the Attack.

English Indifference as to Belgium.

THE GOVERNMENT TOO DEFERENTIAL TO NAPOLEON.

Metz Railroad Torn Up by the Prussians.

French Precautions for Maintaining Secrecy—No Pilots for the French Fleet in the Elbe—Contradictory Reports as to Denmark—Empress Eugenie Reviews the Fleet at Cherbourg—Gradual Evacuation of Rome Decided Upon—Palikao to Command the Army of the Battle—Seamen to be Recruited for the French Navy from Scotch Fishermen—War Notes from our Capital—France Will Observe the Treaty of Paris—Italian Sympathy with Prussia—Inquiries as to Volunteering—The War Prospect Interfering with Our Finances—Action Under the Funding Bill Suspended for the Present, &c., &c.

A Fight Near Saucy.

LONDON, July 25.—Dispatches are said to have been received here, stating that a battle has been fought near Saarbrück, forty miles from Stausbourg, in which the Prussians were victorious, although fighting against heavy odds. The French force, numbering nine thousand men, were attacked by the Prussians and Prussians. After a stubborn stand the French were compelled to retire, leaving the Prussians masters of the field.

The real Cause of the War.

LONDON, July 25.—The *Times* publishes a projected treaty submitted by the French to the Prussian government, and which guarantees its authenticity. The preamble sets forth that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French, in order to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two governments and peoples, etc., hereby conclude the subjoined treaty. In the first article, Napoleon admits and recognizes the late acquisitions of Prussia from Austria in the campaign of the Prussian King engages to facilitate the French acquisition of Luxemburg; in the third, the Emperor acquiesces in the union of the North and South German States, Austria excepted; in the fourth, France, finding that it is necessary to absorb Belgium, Prussia lends her assistance to that measure. The fifth article is the usual one of offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations. To this arrangement the reply of Prussia was curt and unfavorable. She declined to enter into any such proposition coming from France. This declination of Prussia to listen to any overtures from France was the real cause of the present conflict.

Sharp Skirmish Near Gersweiller.

LONDON, July 25.—The following dispatches were received here this morning, but dated Sunday: A body of Prussians crossed the frontier, near Saarbrück; they penetrated the country several miles, and at length found the French in considerable force near Gersweiller. Sharp skirmishing ensued, and the French soon retired, leaving ten killed and wounded. No loss on the Prussian side. This action has drawn or stated the needle gun superior to the Chassepot.

The Prussians Capture the Custom House at Schirchlingen.

Subsequently a company of Prussians of the Seventeenth regiment of the line captured the French Custom House at Schirchlingen. The officers of the Custom House made a stout resistance and were all killed or captured. One Prussian officer was slightly wounded.

Dear loss from be French Army.

Deserters from the French army are very numerous, continually coming into the Prussian lines.

Napoleon Interviewed.

A war correspondent of the city has telegraphed the substance of an important interview had with the Emperor Napoleon. The Emperor attributed the cause of the war to the ungrandizing policy of Prussia. He said with sincerity he had asked Prussia to consent to the cession of Luxemburg. Count Bismarck was apprised of France's wishes, but refused to accede to the request, and suggested the probability of Prussia taking Holland and attaching it to the Confederation of North German States. The Emperor replied that the attempts of Prussia to absorb Holland were considered open menaces. They meant war with France.

The Defenses at Metz.

A special correspondent writes from Metz, under dates of July 23, that three camps have been formed around that city. He was advised to inspect Fort St. Quentin, under the guidance of an officer, and full information was furnished him. The fort is to be completed in twenty-four hours. Sixty cannons are being placed in position. The ditches, casements and bomb-proof barracks, and everything connected with the fortress, are constructed on an immense scale. The work is not destined to defend Metz merely, as that place was sufficiently fortified before, but to protect vast encampments like the present, or give shelter to a beaten army. The fact that the walls were commenced months ago, is clear proof of how France has been preparing for an offensive war at the first opportunity. There are forts St. Quentin, commanding the broad valley, river and other approaches to the town. The guns of these forts can play with tremendous effect on any enemy that may advance through the broad valley to attack the town, while in the valley there is ample shelter for the whole army, guarded on one side by the guns of the town, and on the other side by the guns of the forts. The officers at the forts did not expect to leave for the frontier in less time than eight days.

Status.

Marshal Bazaine was in Metz. Horses belonging to members of his staff were kept saddled and standing before the hotel, but no move had yet been made.

The French Short of Supplies.

Great difficulties were experienced in getting supplies forward, not only from the interior but from the country about Metz. This indicates that French movements may be still sometime delayed.

The First Blow to be Struck at Strasbourg.

A strong French force was massing to protect a corps organization through the Vosges defiles. Troops were pouring into Strasbourg from Besancon, and everything indicates that the first great blow will be struck in the vicinity of Strasbourg, as a great force had already arrived at that place, all of which had been transported by railroad. General MacMahon's headquarters were at Strasbourg.

The Prussians Waiting an Attack.

The Prussian forces are being withdrawn from the advanced position, and the various corps are being concentrated at the most defensible positions, where they are evidently awaiting a French attack upon the line of the Rhine.

Stopped by the Swiss.

A correspondent writing from Paris says Prussian troops were passing through Black Forest toward Basle. Several detachments had been stopped by the Swiss authorities, who have an observation corps of twenty-five thousand soldiers.

No Pilots for the French Army.

The inhabitants of Norder, Ney and other islands near the mouth of the Elbe have all removed, in order to leave the French fleet in those waters without experienced pilots.

Railroad Torn Up.

Information has been received here that on Sunday a body of German Uhlanzer Lanciers passed the border near Saarbrück, and tore up the rails for a long distance on the Metz railroad, destroyed a viaduct, and returned to camp without loss.

Mather Contradictory.

A special dispatch from Paris to the *Daily News*, dated Saturday last, says that France has resolved to force Denmark into hostilities against Prussia, notwithstanding the determination of the Danish Cabinet to remain neutral.

A French fleet will shortly appear before Copenhagen, and make a movement to overthrow the ministry and save the Danes from Prussia in spite of themselves.

Spy Arrested.

A Captain, in the Prussian Engineer Corps had just been arrested in the fort as a spy.

Precautions for Secrecy.

The French War Office is taking extraordinary precautions to preserve secrecy. The bureaux chiefs are prohibited from handing interviewers with persons outside. All instructions proceed directly from the Minister of War, and not through subordinates.

English Indifference as to Belgium.

The tone in official circles is rather too indifferent about protecting Belgium neutrality. English relations with France are less strained than they were a few days since. Some fears are expressed that the Government will be found to have been too deferential to Napoleon. It is doubtful whether the whole correspondence will be published.

Eugenie Reviews the Fleet.

The Empress Eugenie yesterday arrived at the port of Cherbourg, and was received with state honors. A royal salute was fired, and she was conveyed to the flagship, and, being conducted to the deck, in a clear tone read the Emperor's proclamation to the fleet. At the conclusion of the ceremony the yards were manned, salutes were fired, and the fleet went through various evolutions. The manoeuvres were very fine. Her Majesty was then conducted to the shore.

Unfavorable Effect on the Stock Exchange.

The rumors of a secret treaty have had an unfavorable effect upon the Stock Exchange. Consols opened at 93¾. United States 5-20's of '62, 82. Console, since the opening, have declined ¾, and are now quoted at 93⅝. United States bonds remain steady at 82.

Scotch Recruits for France.

A French brigade had been dispatched to the Scotch coast to recruit seamen from the fisheries.

Official Decrees.

PARIS, July 25.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning publishes a decree closing the sessions of the Senate and Corps Legislatif. That journal has several other official declarations—one touching the inviolability of the neutrality of neighboring States, another with regard to the strengthening of the fortifications of France.

Army of the Baltic.

It is now tolerably certain that the Duke of Palikao will be Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Baltic.

Volunteers in France.

The number of volunteers already enrolled in France is one hundred and ten thousand.

Prisoners Taken by the French.

The journals of Metz state that the French armies have taken forty prisoners thus far.

Evacuation of Rome.

The gradual evacuation of Rome has been decided upon.

Cherbourg Navy Reinforced.

The Toulon fleet sailed to-day to reinforce that of Cherbourg.

Italian Loan.

FLORENCE, July 25.—The Italian Chambers have passed a law authorizing the negotiation of a loan of six million livres.

No Treaty Between France and Spain.

MADRID, July 26.—The existence of a treaty offensive and defensive between Spain and France is denied by the Ministerial organs here, but reasserted by the other journals, nevertheless.

Irish Sympathy With France.

DUBLIN, July 25.—The sympathy of Ireland is almost unanimously with France. Large meetings were held at Dublin, Cork and elsewhere in favor of neutrality, and strong Gallican resolutions were adopted.

A Recent Interview With Napoleon.

LONDON, July 25.—The *Morning Telegraph* prints a communication reciting a recent interview with Emperor Napoleon, in which he says 'the Emperor had no thought of war with Prussia. He was still unready, but France was slipping from his hands, and in order to rule he must be for war. The Emperor related the contents of the dispatches between himself and Bismarck, claiming that the latter wanted too much and would not recede. The Emperor demanded Luxemburg in 1866, as an equivalent for her neutrality in Prussia's war with Austria, and Bismarck replied by demanding Holland as an equivalent for Luxemburg. The Emperor replied to this demand of Bismarck that should the independence of Holland be attacked by Prussia, it would be regarded as a declaration of war. Count Benedetti was present at the interview when these facts were alleged.

The French Base of Operations.

LONDON, July 25, 4 P. M.—The French base of operations extends from Strasbourg to Thionville, a few miles north of Metz. The center is between Bitche and Stavold. The second line at Metz is capable of expansion to the center and to Thionville. No report of any general has been received.

No Report of a Battle Yet.

PARIS, July 25, P. M.—No report of a battle has as yet been received; and none, indeed, is expected.

Franceand the Neutral Powers.

PARIS, July 25.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following declaration: The French Government has issued orders that in the prosecution of the war the conduct of the French forces will scrupulously regard, with respect to neutral powers, the rules of international right, and that they will scrupulously conform to the principles of the declaration of the Paris Congress of 1856, as follows: Privateering is abolished; the neutral flag protects the enemies' merchandise, except contraband of war; merchandise of a neutral, except contraband of war, is not seizable under the enemy's flag. Blockades to be declared and to be efficient, and although Spain and the United States did not adhere to the declaration of 1856, French vessels will not seize the property of an enemy, when it is protected by the cargo of a Spanish or American vessel, provided it is not contraband of war. France will no longer claim the right to confiscate the property of a merchant, or of Spaniards, found on board of vessels of an American.

The Paris Fortifications.

The Journal Officiel announces that the Minister of War has given instructions to commence putting in a state of defense and readiness for active service the old fortifications of Paris, and forts beyond the present line of the works.

The Meeting in Galway.

LONDON, July 25.—The meeting at Galway to sympathize with the French, announced for yesterday, proved a failure, only three hundred people being present.

All quiet Along the Frontier.

Telegraphic news from Paris to-day represent comparative quiet along the frontier.

The Affair at Carling.

In the affair at Carling Saturday when the Prussian reconnoitering party crossed the frontier and were encountered and repulsed by the French, the Paris papers claim that the Prussians lost two killed and fifteen wounded, while the chasseurs had only five men slightly wounded. The two Prussian soldiers killed were left on the field.

For the Front.

The Emperor, with his son, it is stated, will positively leave for the front Tuesday or Wednesday.

The Peace Party Diminishing.

The peace party in Paris is numerically diminishing every hour. The small number remaining dare not show themselves on the streets.

English Officers to go into the Prussian Army.

A great many English officers of note will go into the Prussian army.

The Secret Treaty Between France and Prussia.

LONDON, July 25.—The secret treaty which was projected between France and Prussia monopolizes the attention here of the public, the press and Parliament. Intense indignation is manifested at the duplicity of the Powers concerned. The action of Napoleon is considered as insulting to England. Complete ignorance of the negotiation is professed at the Foreign Embassy here. A dispatch from Brussels states that the account of the treaty projected between France and Prussia, which was printed in the London *Times* this morning, is authentic. In the House of Lords, Granville, in reply to a question from De Redcliffe, said he was unable to state where the *Times* obtained the text of the treaty.

Hereafter, in the Commons, after questioning the Foreign Office in regard to the reported treaty, denounced the Government for withholding the correspondence. He declared England could never have trusted such a proposition. The extinction of the Kingdom of Belgium would be a calamity to Europe. He hoped the Government would give all the particulars.

Contracting for Cannon.

LONDON, July 25.—It is reported that the Turkish Government has contracted with pirties in America for two hundred cannon.

The Northern Bound Fleet.

CHERBOURG, July 25.—The French fleet is ready for sea, and expected to sail to-night or to-morrow. Admiral Willaumez has hoisted his flag on the surveillante. Eight thousand marines, under General Lavenergne, will accompany the northern bound fleet.

A Successful Raid.

COBLENTZ, July 25.—At four o'clock Sunday morning a force of three hundred Prussians crossed the line near Saarguemiuls, forty miles from Metz. After encountering small scattered parties of French chasseurs, the Prussians took up a position and sent out flying detachments along the railway uniting Strasbourg and St. Avock, which tore up the rails, then up to Vindrer, and did considerable other damage. The Prussian force then returned to Saarguemiuls.

Circumstances of the Examination of Leopold

The French Government promises to publish the dispatch of De Benedetti reporting in detail the circumstances of the nomination of the Prince of Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne last year, and the disavowal of the same by the Prussian King and Ministers.

American Ladies' Sanitary Commission.

PARIS, July 25.—The American ladies held another meeting yesterday, to organize as a Sanitary Commission. Mrs. Bartlemache was chosen President; Mrs. Evans, Vice President; Mrs. L. L. Ward, Secretary, and Mrs. Kork Assistant Secretary. The following committee was appointed: Madames Paul, Pelton, Parnell, Bates, Cummings, Johnston, Livermore, Mer-ill and Coale, and MM. D'Elia, Harwood and Brugon. The bureau of the new Commission is at No. 35 Rue de la Paix.

The Command of the Paris Troops.

Gen. Bazaigny D'Hilliers has been placed in command of the Paris troops going into garrison in the fortifications of Paris.

A Day of Fasting and Prayer.

LONDON, July 25.—The people of Prussia will observe Wednesday next as a day of fasting and prayer to propitiate Divine Providence and invoke blessing on the arms.

An Attack by the French: Less Expected.

It is expected the French fleet will attack Kiel. Eleven French frigates, steering east, passed Hastings to-day.

Movements of Troops.

LONDON, July 25.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Metz, July 21st, describing the movement of troops. On that day there were 10,000 soldiers at Forbach, 7,000 at St. Avold, and 2,000 at Saargueimines. There was a large cavalry camp at Pontanville, which protects the left of the French army. The First Division of the Third Corps is commanded by General Aymards, and is comprised of the 19th battalion of Chasseurs, and 59th, 62nd, 6st, and 98th regiments of the line. The Third Division is commanded by General Metmann, and by this time is at Boulay, on the road to Saarlouis. The Imperial guard is reported on the way to Metz, but their probable destination is Nancy.

Arrests Made Daily.

Many arrests are made daily. A correspondent of the London *Standard* was arrested. He was released on the demand of the Prussian sentinel. The British passport was an order from headquarters. The authorities prohibit the sale of military maps to civilians. Officers only can buy them.

No goods are permitted to come by rail except by the quartermaster's orders. The factories are unable to obtain coal, and will be obliged to close.

Wanted—Maps.

Marshal Bazaine is sending everywhere for maps of Bavaria.

Army Postal Service.

The organization of the postal service for the army has commenced.

Prussian Territory to be Invaded.

A million francs were received this morning. All the money is in gold, which shows that the French intend to quit the territory immediately and carry on the campaign where French notes will not be taken.

The Gunboats.

Great importance is attached here to the gunboats, which will be used on the Rhine and Moselle, and possibly in the Saar, should the Prussians defend that stream. Each gunboat carries one heavy gun, manned by 1 sergeant, 3 men, and commanded by Lieutenant DeValserad. It is believed the Prussians have no gunboats.

Everything is quiet in Luxembourg. Communication with Germany is open.

Napoleon's Departure for the Front Again Delayed.

The Paris correspondent of the *Tribune* writes on the 20th: The Emperor was expected to leave quietly for the front last night, but he did not go. His departure will probably be delayed some days. It is certain he is ill.

French Minister Insulted.

PARIS, July 25.—The French Minister of France, at Stuttgart, was insulted before his departure by the populace.

Priests Volunteer to Serve as Chaplains.

Many priests have volunteered to go as chaplains with the army.

Lots for the Front.

The Cent Gardes left Paris to-day.

A Circular from the Min ster of the Interior.

The evening journals say the Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to all the Prefects, assuring them that whenever information reaches the government from the seat of war, it will be furnished to them, and that the absence of such advices they may consider that no news of importance has been received, and take no notice of the rumors which may be in circulation. He has ordered the Prefects to make ample preparations for the reception and care of the wounded.

Austria's Proclamation of Neutrality.

Austria has issued a proclamation of neutrality similar to that of Russia.

The Health of King William.

BERLIN, July 25.—The official journal publishes the manifesto of King William, thanking the people for the unanimous expressions in favor of German unity and independence received from all parts of Germany and even from America. The King pledges himself to set in a combination with the expressed wishes of the people for the benefit of the entire Fatherland, and for the elevation of its princes and people, thus constituting all oppositions. He concludes by saying that the right and unity of Germany are now assurances that will lead to durable peace and to the completion of German unity and independence.

WAR NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1870.

France will Observe the Treaty of Paris.

The following dispatch has been received by the state Department, is that sent by Mr. Washburne, giving notice of a French decree saying the treaty of Paris will be fully observed, and that American and Prussian freight, not contraband of war, will be respected in Prussian bottoms. This is a concession to the spirit of the age, and shows that our shippers need not pay the high insurance rates lately demanded.

Suspension of the Hamburg Line.

Private advices here are that the Hamburg line of steamers will be suspended after one more departure from New York, not so much from fear of seizure by privateers, as the difficulty there will be in making port by reason of obstructions in rivers and harbors.

Evacuation of Rome.

There is a general belief here that France will be compelled to withdraw her troops from Rome, and that the sympathies of Italy will ultimately be with Prussia in the pending contest.

Volunteers for Prussia.

The Prussian Minister is receiving a good many inquiries as to the terms on which volunteers will be received in the service of his country, but is not yet able to give any definite answer.

Prussians Going Military Service to be Sent Home.

Arrangements are making in New York to send home Prussians who owe military service, but the difficulty is that they are protected by Mr. Bancroft, two years ago, renders the number comparatively small.

Reorganization of the Fenians.

The Irish here are mostly sympathizers with the French, and some of them talk mysteriously about the reorganization of the Fenians, with a view of being ready for England in case she becomes drawn into the struggle.

The War Interfering with Our Finances.

The war prospect is interfering with our finances to such an extent that the Secretary of the Treasury is not likely, he says, to make any arrangements at present for carrying out the funding bill, though he will go on in getting his new bonds ready so as to be in position to avail himself of the first favorable opportunity. One fact of interest is that a good many Remington rifles are under contract in this country, some of which are for the Spanish. The customs receipts are not yet materially affected by the war, and the Treasury Department does not look for any great falling off during the last ten days of the month, believing that German goods will come out via Belgium and England to a considerable extent.

German Mass Meeting.

The Germans here will hold a mass meeting to-night. The Prussian and American flags are displayed side by side on this stand, and two glee clubs furnish music. The speaking is in German, and there is much enthusiasm.

A Denial from the Prussian Consul at New York.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Mr. Roesing, Consul General of the North German Confederation, has published a telegram stating that the Prussian authorities had issued instructions to their Consuls abroad to furnish free outfits to all Germans who wish to return home to volunteer in the army, is untrue in every particular. Mr. Roesing was fairly run down by people to day desirous of information or wishing to volunteer, and 20,000 Germans are said to be ready to go. The idea declared the name of General Sigel is freely talked of in that connection.

Recruiting for the French Army in Canada.

TORONTO, July 25.—The Montreal correspondent of the *Globe* says: A Frenchman who arrived lately from France took an office in St. James street, and has within a few days been actively recruiting for the French army. The recruits have their pass g paid to Europe, where they are promised a bounty. Most of the recruits, so far, are Canadians. The recruiting officer seems to have means, as he opened a credit with a bank to the amount of $50,000.

Germans Enlisting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 25.—More than six hundred Germans have handed their names to Consul Chancellor of the North German Confederation, signifying their wish to be sent to Germany to join the German army.

Meeting of Germans in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—A meeting of the Germans was held to-night at Turner Hall, to consider the subject of sending to Prussia men owing service in the Prussian army. A committee was appointed to collect funds to pay the transportation of those willing to go. The meeting did not give credence to the report that the Consuls of the North German States are authorized to send soldiers to Prussia and pay their expenses. Among the speakers was Robert Von Valkenstein, son of one of the Prussian generals. A letter, received in this by the Prussians, offered to go into the Prussian army as a spy.

Aid for the Germans.

NEW YORK, July 25.—At a meeting of the German Patriotic Aid Society this evening, it was stated that $25,000 had been subscribed for the purpose of the society within the first twenty-four hours after its formation.

Meeting of the Germans of Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A large meeting of Germans is to-night with Prince was read to-night. Subscriptions will be received in aid of the wounded and widows and orpoans of the war.

The Canadian Germans.

TORONTO, July 25.—The German citizens intend to hold a meeting in sympathy with Prussia. A number of recruits, it is reported, have left for the Prussian army.

Immense Meeting of Germans at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 25.—An immense meeting of Germans was held to-night to sympathize with Prussia in the coming war.

What Intelligent Germans Think.

From the *Cincinnati Reporter*:

Nothing can be gained by a misstatement of facts. No rose colored view of a situation is of any use to the party intended to be befriended by it. The true way is to always look danger in the face, and to fearlessly meet it. We were yesterday visited by one of the oldest and most intelligent Germans in this city, who stated that last summer he had made the tour of Hanover, and that he had been received at the seat of which he had seen in the Commercial regarding the feeling in the States. He said that full two-thirds of its population are bitter enemies of Prussia, and they will endorse anything which is likely to restore to them their old independence. For previously expressing the views of the honest and intelligent Germans, we have been soundly abused by the Democratic press, but we are again to-day, to think if it strikes its head in the sand its rear is out of danger!

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Philadelphia and Erie Lease—The Cincinnati Short Line, &c., &c.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD LEASE.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The lease of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad has been modified, according to telegrams received yesterday, in a very remarkable manner. Instead of receiving thirty per cent. of the gross receipts toward the sinking fund, it will be required to pay only a specific appropriation to the sinking fund, with a chance of some dividends to the stockholders. The lease has been signed on only one of the two days originally fixed, and the money paid in. It is supposed that this arrangement was made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which will regain all control of the road. The lease is also to be modified so as to allow the Philadelphia and Erie stockholders to pay the interest on their investment, and thus secure the control of the road. They will receive dividend if the road earns enough, but not unless it does. But in order to lease that matter they will be required to do it, and see what the result of the experiment is. The Pennsylvania Railroad complains that, under the former contract, they have had many forty per cent. assessments coming in one year, and that they have been compelled to increase very materially the capacity of the road, and now, that in the hard times coming on, they are to be left to bear the whole burden of the cheapening process, by stating the rate of dividends, they propose to be the ones to say what the dividends shall be. Let us hope that this is the last and most iterative which leads to the breach of the Lake trade. Great things were expected from the new and greater charters of Pennsylvania, but they have fallen short of expectation.

THE CINCINNATI SHORT LINE.

Hon. Wm. Larwell is in Columbus, having been engaged professionally in securing the right for the new railroad from that city to London, contracts for the construction of which are now being let. The route of the new line, which is built in the interest of the Columbus, Hillsboro, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, will run out from Columbus upon the line of the Little Miami and Pan Handle tracks, crossing both before reaching the vicinity of old Camp Chase, four miles west of Columbus, and will be 120 miles to London at an average distance of nearly four miles from Xenia. The contract for grading sets out at Columbus with a grade of forty feet for the first ten miles, and of thirty feet for fifty feet. The cost of grading ready for the rail is estimated at an average of ten thousand dollars per mile.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The railroad net-work from Sandy and Wrightsville, Pa., to the coal fields of Schuylkill county, under the management of the Pennsylvania railroad. This repairing, it is stated, has long since been necessary, as the track and bridges are in a very bad condition. The distance from between Wrightsville and Columbia, just reached, is all ballasted and weatherboarded. The bill for materials alone called for over one million and 99,000 feet of lumber, and 1,200,000 shingles. The bridges require 24,000 perches. The cost of roofing and weatherboarding will be about $100,000.

—The Center Hall *Reporter* says: Lyon, Shorb & Co. have headed the Tyrone flat with a subscription of $50,000 towards grading the L. C. & C. Railroad. Bellefonte has also subscribed or traded $25,000 to it from the same locality. The people are up and are at work, and mean to have the road at least graded this season. Through any fault of theirs, and they have invested largely in it, they are going to think if it strikes its head in the sand its rear is out of danger!

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

WASHINGTON.

Distribution of the Currency.

Establishment of Gold Banks—Artificial Limbs for Soldiers—Application to be Made to the Surgeon General Without the Interference of Agents—Ex-Collector Grinnell's Final Papers Received—The Tax on Salaries, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1870.

Distribution of Currency.

The Comptroller of the Currency to day received over forty letters, asking about the distribution of the currency, provided for in the bill passed just before the adjournment of Congress. There have been three or four applications for gold banks on the Pacific coast, and the chances are good that one or two such banks will be established during the fall. The Tremont Bank, Boston, and the First National of New York city, write as if they wanted to try and do something in gold notes, but no conclusion has been reached. The Comptroller has been promised population tables of the new census in sixty days, and will not put out much of his additional currency till he gets them, because the law declares that if one district should be made on the basis of the old census, another shall be made on this census as soon as it is received, and he does not think it expedient to do the whole work twice, when the final allotment can be made in October.

Artificial Limbs for soldiers.

Word comes here that claim agents in various parts of the country are trying to get business out of soldiers and others entitled to artificial arms or legs. Under the recent acts of Congress there is no such need for sampling a single one of these agents. Soldiers can apply direct to the Surgeon General by letter, and he will furnish all needed information immediately which each man can fill up for himself, and thus save the expense of an attorney. Transportation to and from the p ace where the limb is to be fitted is also furnished on application to the Surgeon General.

Customs Collections in New York.

Ex-Collector Grinnell's final papers have reached the Treasury Department. They show that during his term the revenues have been more closely collected than under any previous term, and that the Government has only vaguely suspected. During his administration more abuses in the revenue service have been corrected than by any of his predecessors, and that the whole machinery of the office has never been in better order than when it was turned over to his successor.

The Tax on Salaries.

There seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding about the operation of the new tax law on salaries. It provides that five per cent. deduction shall be made as heretofore by all paying officers of the Government, to the end of this month. After that no deduction shall be made, but each officer, whether civil, naval or military, will receive his full pay, and then next spring make an income return, and pay his full tax.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1870.

CAPT. SHUFELDT

Will command the expedition to survey the Nicaragua and Tehuantepec canal route, and leaves in September.

REINFORCING OUR EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Four or five vessels will be added to our European squadron.

NOTICE TO INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS.

Commissioner Douglass advises the Collectors of Internal Revenue that dividends declared due August 1st, 1870, are subject to two and a half per cent., and dividends declared prior to that date to a tax of five per cent.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A fire occurred at the corner of Broadway and Rector streets, New York Sunday night, destroying three-quarters of a million dollars worth of property.

Henry Wachter, a German boarding-house keeper in New York, was murdered Sunday night by John Glass, one of his boarders. Glass was arrested.

Two workmen were killed yesterday noon at Boston, by the fall of the Howard railroad grain elevator, and it is reported that two others are buried in the ruins. Two dead bodies have been recovered.

Newman's wheelbarrow factory, at Milton Landing, New York, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $20,000; insurance $10,000.

Michael Connolly fell from the fourth story window of his house, in St. Louis, Sunday night and was instantly killed.

John Wheten, late Inspector of steamboats, and a well known citizen of Nashville, died in Nashville Sunday last.

Charles Hoffman died suddenly in Cincinnati yesterday afternoon. He had been in the city about a week, and is said to have come from Baltimore. He had a certificate of membership of the Peoria Mutual Benevolent Association, dated Peoria, Illinois, July 23, 1870.

James Carrigan, a lad ten years old, was drowned in the Ohio river, at Cincinnati, yesterday while bathing.

Lady Franklin, in deference to the general desire of the citizens of Cincinnati, held a reception at the Burnet House yesterday afternoon. Many took advantage of the occasion to pay their respects to her.

Miller was put on trial at Ponca, Nebraska, near Sioux City, on Saturday, for the murder of Dunn, and the trial was soon brought to a close by an open confession of the murder. Miller was found guilty by a jury, and by a crowd of citizens, and after giving him a few minutes to part with his family, was hung. Over a thousand people witnessed the execution, which was concurred in by all save four persons, who, when the vote was called, cried "No."

A Staunton, Va., telegram of yesterday says: It is understood that Gen. R. E. Lee will accept the Presidency of the Valley Railroad in connection with the duties of President of Washington College.

Moses H. Bentley, colored messenger of the House of Representatives of Georgia, shot and killed Malcolm Claiborne, colored Representative from Burke county, Georgia, yesterday morning. The shooting was the result of private quarrels. [Daily Morning Post.

The West India Cable Company's steamer Suffolk, accompanied by a Spanish gunboat, arrived off Batabano yesterday. Preparations to lay the cable to immediately lay the shore end of the cable.

Thomas S. Stone, of Cincinnati, was drowned in Bedford, Mass., Saturday while bathing.

Writs of *habeas corpus* for the citizens arrested at Fayville, N. C., were issued by Judge Mitchell and served on Col Kirk last Friday, when before them up and arrested and still holds in custody the officer serving them. In political practice on the part of conductors to allow them to pass on other days.

—N. W. Hungerford, late of Philadelphia, has been appointed Superintendent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, and Mr. Alexander, agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, has been appointed freight agent of the same road.

THE New York *Tribune* offers this suggestion to the writers of anonymous notices in out-of-the-way corners of the older States: there is fast dying out now a race which has never yet, except in New England, been pronounced for anything. The "old settler"—men and women sometimes of great native strength and large culture, whose natures are broadened and hardened into queer idiosyncracies by dint of dealing with a country in a subdued soil, and a solitary, half-civilized life. They form invaluable material for the writer on the sixties who knows his opportunity, possessing a strength entirely individual to themselves, and representing a phase of American history which once suffered to fade from the memory, can not be recalled. Let us have no more talk of the impossibility of American novels. If we have not great writers of fiction among us, let them go to work.

A WRITER in the *American Journal of Insanity* strenuously advocates didactic and clinical teaching for insanity and other cerebral and nervous disorders, in medical colleges. The experience and statistics quoted in proof are of the entire practicability. Dr. Hammond of New York, and Dr. Bandsy, of St. Louis, have instituted it in their asylums, and Dr. Ray in others were in 1866, according to official statistical returns, 50,726 insane, and 39,953 idiots and cretins; in England, in 1868, there were 23,320, and in Ireland, in 1869, 16,064 insane, or 1 in 600. Insanity is acknowledged to be a physical disease, curable by treatment, especially in a large proportion of cases, and yet it is almost ignored in practical schools, and little or no attention is given to it in medical colleges. The effects of clinical teaching on the insane subjects themselves are represented to be salutary.

A RECENT railroad disaster in England, by which eighteen persons lost their lives, has raised an interesting and important question, viz: Whether the age of an axle-tree is affected by its age? This fatal disaster was occasioned by the breaking of an axletree which had been in wear nearly twenty years. The jury of inquest suggested that there should be a maximum of time beyond which an axle should not be used, and some better system of testing them than that in ordinary use—tapping with a hammer. But one railroad engineer testified that he considered an old axle safer than a new one. The ordinary test no better way to test them while in use, than by applying the finger to the journal-end, another declared that he should feel justified in running an axle-tree thirty or forty years without any test than the ordinary one; and that, in point of fact, there was no better, but that of taking off the wheels, which could not be done.

After the means that Mrs. Lincoln has used to get money from the public and from Congress, one would not suppose she or her friends need be sensitive about the "way" a pension was voted by Congress if one was voted at all; but the following from a friend advising her to decline the $3,000 a year of Congress, on account of the "manner" it was voted, and Ward H. Lamon, late Marshal of the District of Columbia, under President Lincoln, says he will be one of the two to guarantee her $3,000 a year if she will do so. But she had better remember the old adage, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and take the money offered her, remembering that, if it was not graciously given, neither was it modestly sought.

To Strengthen the Stomach

And give it tone, use C. F. Gilton's Dyspepsia Remedy. 7ths*

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Lisbon, Portugal, Tranquil—The Spanish Cories—Austria and the Proclamation of Infallibility—Late South American News—Suspension of the Marseillaise Newspaper—Colliery Explosion at Kinsley, England—The Massacre of Foreigners at Pekin—War Considered Inevitable—Prim and the English Ambassador Have an Interview—A Carlist Outbreak Momentarily Expected in Spain—Parliament—The Alabama Question—Prospect of the Harvest in England, &c., &c.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, July 25.—The sessions of the Cortes will be resumed in November.

Infallibility.

VIENNA, July 25.—Austria will probably prohibit the proclamation of Papal infallibility.

South American News.

LISBON, July 25.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 6th inst. state that the treaty of peace between Paraguay and Brazil has not yet been signed. General Jordan is still in Entres Rios.

The "Marseillaise."

PARIS, July 25.—Rochefort's journal, the *Marseillaise*, appears again to-day. It had an article announcing the cessation of the publication of the *Marseillaise* on account of the measures recently taken by the Government against the press.

Explosion in a Colliery.

LONDON, July 25.—An explosion occurred in the colliery at Kinsley yesterday, and one or two persons were killed and a number hurt.

The Massacre of Foreigners at Pekin.

HONG KONG, July 17, VIA POINTE DE GALLE AND BOMBAY.—The British gunboats Opposum and Dwarfe have gone to Tientsin, the port of Pekin, to demand satisfaction for the recent outrage on the foreigners. The foreign residents of Shanghai have been called on to volunteer for the expedition, which has the same destination, and the French will send a naval and military force from Saigon. War is inevitable.

Prim has an Interview with the British Ambassador.

MADRID, July 25.—General Prim had a long interview yesterday with the British Ambassador.

Don Carlos.

The signal for a Carlist outbreak is momentarily expected, and all needful preparations have been made to meet it. The greater portion of the garrison at Valladolid have been sent from that city and are to guard against the Carlist eruption; but, as Don Carlos has offered to serve in the French army, it is probable that the order for the rising, known to have been issued, has been countermanded. The Carlist chieftains are incensed against Don Carlos, and think of selecting as another candidate for the throne, Don Alfonso, who is now serving as a Pontifical zouave.

Discovery of New Diamond Fields.

LONDON, July 25.—Advices from Capetown announce the discovery of new diamond fields.

The Alabaman Claims.

McCullogh Terrens, M. P., will this week ask the government whether the statement is true telegraphed from America, that Lord Clarendon, replying to a communication from Motley, had declined to reopen the Alabama negotiations, and if true, whether the government will produce the correspondence.

New French Minister to Washington.

PARIS, July 26.—The *Journal Officiel* contains a decree nominating Viscount J. de Treilhard as French Minister to Washington. He has been notified of his appointment.

The Retirement of Saldanha.

LISBON, July 25.—The rumors of

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, 23D DISTRICT,
MAJOR WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, 24TH DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, Sorth Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

In the Councils yesterday, Mr. Treasurer COCHRAN submitted a report, stating that he had deposited the city funds under his control, amounting to $291,000, in the banks designated in the BARROW ordinance as depositaries. This is confirmed by $50,000, proceeds of the sale of water loan bonds, heretofore held by IRA B. MCVAY & Co., and over which the City Treasurer has never had control. The statement was referred to a special committee, to report at the next meeting if the provisions of the ordinance have been complied with.

In his Baltimore speech Senator SCHURZ was particular to prepare the public mind for Prussian reverses in the early stage of the war—a view of the subject, we believe, which accords with the general expectation. Precisely on what it is based, other than the usual estimate of the two nations which ascribes to one dash, to the other endurance, is not apparent. Senator SCHURZ seems to anticipate a closer union and increased devotion by Germans, as the consequence of the reverse which he virtually predicts, and makes no account of the adverse effect it might have on some of the States which are believed to be held not altogether in the bonds of love. We hope he is right, but certainly his view in the latter respect is not the only one that might be taken of the subject.

WHAT measure of reform has Senator GRIMES ever initiated? Where is his record as an out-spoken opponent of special legislation, of which the law whereby the Court House Ring have consummated their latest job is a sample? Did he oppose that precious piece of special legislation? What has he ever done in his legislative career to distinguish him from others, or that entitles him to be regarded as any better than the rest who have given our Legislature a certain reputation the country over? He expresses a horror of the famous Nine Million Bill, and would have people believe that he was opposed to it, when the fact is true, to his instinct, to be on both sides, and make something out of everything, he voted with the supporters of the bill till the last vote came, when he was permitted to vote against it, with the understanding, however, that he would come to the rescue should his vote for it be required to pass it.

"NAPOLEON'S victim," some of the sensational papers are calling poor PRINCESS-PARADOL, but the facts indicate that the unfortunate Minister was more the victim of these very journals, or rather of their parasites, the "interviewers." Though among the most accomplished of French journalists, PARADOL knew nothing in his experience of such public butchery of private conversations, and it is reported that when he found how his supposed brothers in letters had distorted in printing the views he had expressed in friendly talk with them, he was worried, exceedingly so. This doubtless led him to fear any more "interviewing," and it is significant that he had an appointment for the morning of his death with a professional in that line. It is best to be supposed, however, that the "interviewers" may probably have slain one of the most brilliant journalists of the age, that they will cease from their slaughter, not a bit of it, so long as interviewing sells papers.

THE sentiment of abhorrence for the corrupt Rings and their jobs is universal. Confidence is wholly withdrawn from them. Nor do their promises to reform help their case. Even while promising loudest they are engaged in parceling out among themselves jobs that are utterly indefensible and inventing ways to put the public moneys into their own pockets. At the very moment when they are laboring to induce the people to try them again the stern mandate of the law is hardly sufficient to secure for them a grasp on nearly half a million of dollars they had diverted to private speculation. Up to their eyes in corruption, they denounce the Reformers as enemies to the Republican party, and audaciously command the people to follow them. We will not insult their intelligence by doubting what will be the response. Out of the necessity for an immediate and sweeping correction of these crying evils has sprung the Reform movement, and we are not in the least doubt of the honesty of the people themselves as question its success. "Down with the Ring!" is the rallying cry of the Republicans of Allegheny!

IN General TROCHU's observations on the subject of courage in battle, referred to elsewhere, we find no mention of a combination of qualities which we believe is not uncommon, for the illustration of which, in the case of Suicide, in his autobiography or letters, we forget which, confesses concerning himself that, though morally brave beyond most men, he was physically a coward. In the early days of his military service, while battle raged around him, a still more vehement contest went on within between the nervous impulse to run away and the stern principle which kept him at his post. The conflict, however, never disturbed his self-possession, and he was able to take as careful note of everything that happened as if his physical system had not been agitated by mortal terrors. Sir CHARLES, in illustration of his own character in this respect, refers to the celebrated French Marshal, TURENNE, as an instance of a similar conjunction of courage and cowardice. Though every nerve quivered under fire, the Marshal was able, without interruption or inconvenience, to watch the progress of the battle and to take advantage of any slips his enemy might make. He was once heard to apostrophize his trembling legs: "O, ye timid members, if you knew whither I am going to take you presently, ye would shake worse!" It was a signal triumph of mind over matter.

PENN AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Work has not yet been commenced on Penn avenue, and there is a good deal of impatience, not to say grumbling, on the part of those residing along the of the proposed "improvement." The General Government have taken but one practical step towards commencing operations. They have decided to adopt the *wooden* pavement, but have not yet agreed as to the kind—whether NICHOLSON, WICKERSHAM, or some other style. As the season is growing shorter with every passing week and month, the people are beginning to exhibit no little uneasiness, fearing that they are to be doomed to struggle through mud, and content with ruts and chuck-holes for another winter. The Commissioners, a few days ago, assured the public that at least one mile and a quarter of the pavement would be laid this season, and we have no reason to doubt it. The bonds are now in the hands of the City Controller, ready for the signatures, and we are told that there are bankers ready to place them as soon as they are put upon the market. The only thing in the way, therefore, is the fact that the Commissioners do not yet made up their minds as to which kind of wooden pavement is the best. Upon this point they have doubtless experienced no little difficulty, since all kinds of wooden pavements are of comparatively recent invention, and have not been thoroughly tested. The difficulties in arriving at a proper conclusion, especially concerning the merits of the NICHOLSON, have been very much increased in consequence of the indifferent manner in which it has been constructed in those cities where first introduced. While it may not wear as long as claimed for it, it has been demonstrated that in several of our western cities it was most wretchedly laid, owing to the corrupt jobbery and swindling which have been practiced. The WICKERSHAM is a newer style of pavement, and must there fore be examined with corresponding care, although it presents many seemingly meritorious features, the most important of which is its cheapness, as compared with the NICHOLSON. Then there are several other styles, more or less meritorious, all of which the Commission will feel obliged to examine and pass upon. Their duty is, therefore, a delicate and responsible one, and they must have time for deliberation. There is another difficulty in the way, namely: the laying of the water pipes. The commission are loth to contract for any style of wooden pavement until they have the assurances of the Water Committee of Councils that the pipes will be laid in advance of the pavement. Any kind of wooden pavement, and especially the NICHOLSON, would be very much deteriorated by having it taken up for the purpose of extending the water mains. The Water Committee should give this matter their earnest attention, and make some definite arrangement so that the Commission is regarded, more especially since the recent disastrous fires in East Liberty have shown how essentially necessary it is to have that populous district supplied with water.

The paving of our main thoroughfares, into the new districts, will tend, more than anything else, to build up our city, increase the prices of real estate, and swell our population, and the plan embodied in the act providing for the improvement of Penn and other avenues is so simple and easy of application that every progressive citizen desires to see it favorably inaugurated. The Penn Avenue Commission feel the importance of starting right, as failure in this initial enterprise would greatly retard those which are to follow. Under these circumstances, patience must be exercised by the people. When the style of pavement is determined upon, however, and the water question settled satisfactorily, the Commissioners will be expected to let the work in sections, and push it as rapidly as possible, as they will have the means to pay, and in that case can get as many men as they want. They should at least be able to complete the pavement to East Liberty, if not through and beyond that point, before the winter sets in. The property owners along Liberty avenue hope to have it opened and paved next season, under the same law, and they feel that the completion of Penn avenue, this season would very materially help them in their enterprise. Thus one good thoroughfare will naturally lead to the making of others. Property lying unoccupied on either side of these main avenues will be reached by water, sewerage, and in a few years the new districts will show an activity in building unprecedented in the history of the city.

GENERAL TROCHU.

The Army and Navy Journal says:

As VON MOLTKE was hardly known to readers out of Prussia anterior to the splendid campaigns which ended at Sedan, so TROCHU was but a name to the majority of readers of current military literature when the Emperor NAPOLEON appointed him to the command of the Paris army. Even in 1867, when TROCHU published his "Armee Francaise," a work which created a profound sensation in military circles, it was not generally known that the author was the General TROCHU who had been Governor of Algeria, and who had commanded the Imperial Guard in the Crimea. A graduate of the staff school of St. Cyr, he was made a lieutenant of engineers in 1837, and served in Algeria from 1840 to 1845. His first staff service was with the Duke of AUMALE, and he was subsequently attached to the Marquis de BOURMONT, and Louis Adolphe THIERS, in the first ministry after the revolution of 1848. He was at the commencement of the Crimean war he was made Governor of Algeria, and in 1854 was appointed to the command of the Imperial Guard, which he led in the campaign of the Crimea. He was wounded at the battle of the Alma, and was made a General of Division on the field. He was created a Senator in 1857, and was appointed Governor of Algeria in 1858. In 1859 he resigned his position as Governor of Algeria, and was appointed to the command of the Imperial Guard, which he led in the campaign of Italy. He was wounded at the battle of Solferino, and was made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. He was created a Senator in 1860, and was appointed Governor of the Invalides in 1867. He was a conspicuous figure in the Corps Legislatif, and was a leading opponent of the Ollivier ministry. He was appointed Governor of Paris in August, 1870, and was made President of the Council of Ministers in September, 1870. He is a man of great ability, and has a high reputation as a military writer. He is a conscientious man, and has the confidence of the army. He is a man of great personal courage, and has the confidence of the people of Paris. He is a man of great energy, and has the confidence of the people of Paris. He is a man of great energy, and has the confidence of the people of Paris. He is a man of great energy

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95,

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE BY

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 25, 1870.

Our dimensal market has not as yet suffered any disturbance from the war news. The feeling is general among the sighted capitalists that in the event of other European powers becoming involved in the war, we shall have most profitable use for all our idle capital, and the West will share largely in the benefits that will arise from an actual demand for our produce, and eventually for our manufactures. We shall reap a rich harvest from the necessities which such a war would create. It becomes a moneyed man to husband their ready means, and be prepared to refer at the auspicious moment that will lead them to great success.

It is remarked in this connection that although it would be a manifest error to suppose that a country could be permanently benefited through war between some other nations, in which it was in commercial intercourse, yet there are some important advantages which this country may be expected to derive from the misfortunes of Europe. Our exports of food products will realize higher prices; our securities, being exempt from the influences which affect injuriously the credit of some of the leading European Governments, will naturally stand higher in the foreign markets after the first panic effects of war shall have subsided. When terminated, the prostration of Europe being oppressed with taxation and with a vast public liability to be used as the tools of war, will be the more disposed to seek a more friendly and profitable intercourse with the United States, swelling emigration and promoting the commercial development of our country. But it must be admitted that, beyond these imperial views, the effect of the war will be simply to add to the already great excitement. In such circumstances, there are dangers upon which it is necessary to keep a close eye. It is not improbable that the struggle which must inevitably ail the leading powers of Europe, including even England, and although we cannot help regard that danger as somewhat remote, yet it is important, if possible, to avoid panic and consequent derangement, that a certain degree of caution and restriction must prevail in the days of the panic. It is not to be overlooked that, although we are receiving a trading advantage from Europe which requires us to remit nearly $50,000,000 of securities per annum, we have to remit $100,000,000 of securities per annum. This condition of things requires us not only to feel sure that our bonds will not be sent home in large amounts, but also to be satisfied that Europe will continue to consume the investments in our country. This is our weakest spot in our armor; and, with this in view, it would not be surprising to see the war to enhance as our importing operations.

With so much uncertainty respecting the future course of affairs in Europe, it is impossible to form a satisfactory opinion as to the tendency of prices of our staple products. Provisions and stocks are at present comparatively firm, upon an idea that the advance in the western produce, on the old crops and the active demand for food products from Europe, will induce a large trade. Before the foods, however, can be brought into force in this view, the dangers connected with the war being more fully over the market will resist any speculative advance. Moreover, the period of transition when the feeling of anxiety for moving the crops usually proves unfavorable to the carrying of stocks for speculation. The market for Government bonds is not likely to be much unsettled, while a downward movement will prevail in countries where nearly $1,000,000,000 of our bonds are held. At the same time, unless the struggle should assume European dimensions, there is reason to hope that our securities will be better maintained abroad than those of most other countries. In the first place, our securities are largely exempt from the probabilities of confiscation, by hostilities, as a result of which the Government is involved in the struggle or liable to be so. In spite of this, however, it is to be regarded as certain that the situation may become so serious as to create a universal disposition to realize upon and to invest in any kind of securities. It is too evident that a war of any magnitude, besides, makes the Funding bill inadequate, must be postponed in consequence of the changed condition of affairs.

—The advance in Government bonds was a little surprise to most parties. Rumors of a recent treaty between France and Prussia and an advance in London quotation of our bonds, on the strength of this report, may have had something to do in strengthening prices.

Messrs. Jas. S. Brady & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	109½	110¼	110
U. S. Bonds '62	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '64	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '65	109	109	109
U. S. Bonds '65, new	109	109	109
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109½	109½
10-40s	109½	109½	109½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	
U. S. 6-20s, 1862	
U. S. 6-20s, 1864	
U. S. 6-20s, 1865	
U. S. 6-20s, 1865, new	
U. S. 6-20s, 1867	
U. S. 6-20s, 1868	
5-20s, January and July, 1867	
5-20s, January and July, 1868	
5-20s, January and July, 1869	
Union Pacific Railway	
Central Pacific Railway	
Currency 6ses	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at L. W. Kountze's 40 Wall street, Apollo building, No. 20 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	July 25, 1870.			July 26, 1870.		
	10 A. M.	1 P. M.	3 P. M.	10 A. M.	1 P. M.	3 P. M.
N. Y. Central	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
N. Y. Central scrip	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Pittsburg	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	139	139	139	139	139	139
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Northwest pref.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Northwest, preferred	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
New York Central and Hudson	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Fort Wayne	98	97½	98	97½	97½	97½
Ohio and Miss.	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Pacific Mail	101	101	101	101	101	101
Adams Express	65	65	65	65	65	65
Wells, Fargo	69	69	69	69	69	69
United States	72	72	72	72	72	72
Canada Southern	86	86	86	86	86	86
Gold	110½	110¾	110	110	110	110

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal securities, railroad, bank, insurance and Miscellaneous stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he transacts and settles orders for stocks in the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government securities and all other stocks purchased for customers on a small margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, July 25, 1870.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no material change. For most descriptions of leading articles the demand has been off and holders are beginning to realize on fact that when the advance is rapid, no time generally follows the same way, although some dealers never look for a decline as long as there can be a profit. One thing is very evident, prices are as high as they will go for the present. Four—The market is weaker in feeling but no lower in prices. The corn, however, generally further reduced, there is an active only a moderate stock of wheat on hand, and are disposed to hold back for lower prices. The advance was a rapid one, and is purely speculative on the part of Chicago and New York. The tendency is downward. The receipts of flour are somewhat heavier, and the market is weaker. The market is steady, with a fair demand. The late advance has made buyers cautious. The stock on hand is not a large one. The heated term has been hard on meat. Groceries—No new thing now to note; generally, sugars and all other descriptions being steady, with a good jobbing demand, and coffees are very firm with the price of gold. The leading houses are well supplied, and are doing a fair business with favorable prospects for an early again, being the most favored. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

Grain—The market has undergone no change in prices or demands. Dealers opened at yesterday's quotations, and sales were reported as follows: No 2 Winter Red at $1 20; No 3 Potash [illegible] at $1 [illegible]; No 2 Corn at 70c; No 3 Corn at 69c; No 2 Oats at 39c; No 3 Oats at 38c; No 2 Rye at 85c; No 3 Rye at 84c; No 2 Barley at $1 [illegible]; No 3 Barley at $1 [illegible]. The market was not an active one, the offering, with few exceptions, being of an inferior description. Sales were reported at about yesterday's quotations, and continue dull. The demand, however, was light, and those who would like a footing way at 27@28c 9 gallon.

BUTTER—The demand was moderate and prices unchanged and steady. The following were the ruling figures during the day: Extra Fresh Roll, 20c; Extra Fresh Roll, in tubs, 20c; Fair to Good Roll, 18@19c; Common Roll, 15@16c.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade and demand. We quote at 12½c for 6s, and 9c for 4s.

CHEESE—Sales of Factory at Bissell's 9½c; Hunter's 9½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of No. 1 at 7½c; 2 do 7c; No. 3 do 6½c; Apples, No. 1 at 6½c; No. 2 do 6c; No. 3 do 5½c.

FEATHERS—Sales of No. 1 at 62½c; No. 2 do 55c; No. 3 do 50c; mixed 45c. Market is fair demand. We quote sales of crushed white at 62½c; Eastern 31 75@ 50c; Western 37½@40c. There is no change in the market. We are reported regular sales at 30@ 40c per ℔.

CHEESE—We can report an improved trade in demand. Prices have undergone no change. The receipts are somewhat heavier. The following are the quotations: Cube factory, 12@ Goshen, 13c; Sage factory, 12@13c.

FISH—The market was well supplied. The prices are unchanged, and there is a fair jobbing demand. We quotations are as follows: Mackerel, No 1 shore, $1 50; shore, $1 25; No 2 shore, $1 00; No 3 shore, $7 00; Salmon, $1 00; Herring, $7 50 per bbl; Codfish, 6@7c per ℔.

FRUIT—The market was dull and prices nominal. We quote: Apples, $2 50@3 per bbl; Peaches, $1 50@2 per box; Blackberries, $1 50@2 per box; Cranberries, $8 per bbl; Lemons, $5 per box; Oranges, $5 per box; Pineapples, $3 per doz; Bananas, $2 per bunch; Cocoanuts, $6 per 100.

GREEN FRUIT—Sales of Blackberries at $1 50@2 per box; Peaches at $1 50@2 per box; Apples at $2 50@3 per bbl; Cranberries at $8 per bbl; Lemons at $5 per box; Oranges at $5 per box; Pineapples at $3 per doz; Bananas at $2 per bunch; Cocoanuts at $6 per 100.

HAY—The supply keeps up with the demand; we are reported regular sales at the following rates: Timothy, $12 Hundred ton. Baled is in fair supply but unchanged.

LARD—The market is steady, with a fair trade and demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8c; Steam Rendered at 9c; Kettle 10@11c; Extra 11c.

LIME—Sales of Common at $1 50 per bbl; Hydraulic, $2 50 per bbl.

LUMBER—The market was dull and prices weak with a declining tendency. The quantity of sales on the other side of the water has caused hesitation with purchasers. We quote nominally at $17 and August 25%. Sept. and October 25%, and three months 24%. Sight 25%, August, in New York 25%.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 25—Cotton 24½—There was rather more firmness, at bought and very near yesterday's prices. Sales 1,000 bales for August, 1,000 bales for September, 1,000 bales for October, 1,000 bales for November, 1,000 bales for December, 1,000 bales for January, 1,000 bales for February, 1,000 bales for March, 1,000 bales for April, 1,000 bales for May, 1,000 bales for June, 1,000 bales for July,

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Teas and Coffee—T. C. Jackson & Bro.
Dying Goods Washed—Charles Rubes.
Restaurant Goods—George W. McClure.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
The White Phantom—Lizzie W. Pitcock.
Excursion Tickets—William Bingham, Jr.
Bookkeeper Wanted—Box 8, Commercial Office.
Teachers Wanted—Strayer, King & Co.
Boarding—149 Fifth avenue.
Boarding—161 Fourth avenue.
Rooms for Rent—Thompson & Greetinger.
Young Man Wanted—J. M. C.
Grocery and Bakery for Sale—A. B. C.
Brilliant Dining Room—J. v. Gallagher & Co.
Dr. Mitchell's Office—Commercial Office.
Gent's Furnishing Store for Sale—Box 756 P. O.
Administrator's Notice—Saml. W. Pearson.
Sheriffs Sale—Reymer & Bro.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Supreme Court Meeting—Hoodlo Park Association, Williamsport, Pa.
Pending—Professor D. Mayer.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pat. Fitzsimmons & Co.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Safe Investments—Ph. R. Morris.
Calcining Cognac—Voight & Mohraw.
Brilliant Dining Saloon—76 Allegheny Diamond.
Arrived—Indian Herb Doctor.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Pocket Corn Sheller—Jacob Weaver, Jr.
Special Bargains—Morgenstern & Co.
Cream Cordials—Harris' summer Cordial.
Versailles—B. A. Fahnestock.
Best Dusters—$3 Allegheny Diamond.
Sorghum Hair Restorer—R. C. Hall & Co.
Spalding's Glue.
Strayer's Summer Cordial.
Pittsburgh Bonds—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Connellsville Coke—Morgan & Co.
Pure White Lead—Harris, Caughey & Co.
Diarrhœa—Harris' Summer Cordial.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Cholera—Harris' Cream of Cure.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Monday, July 25:

	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	70°	7 A. M.	29	7-16
12 M.	97°	12 M.	29	6-10
6 P. M.	90°	6 P. M.	29	6-10

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Boden John; Wellsville, Ohio	3
Byerly Jane, Ovuago, Mich.	3
Cole Mary, Bellfonte, Pa.	3
Dale Mrs. M., York, Pa.	3
Hildreth George T., Concord, Mass.	3
Loughrey Wm., Cleveland, Ohio	3
Zeller Host, New York	3

The ladies and gentlemen of Allegheny dine at the "Brilliant."

New War Dance, Scalping Scenes, &c., by White Cloud at Burnell's Museum.

Personal.—Mr. O. H. Brown, of Brookville, Pa., one of the city yesterday looking after the furniture interests of Jefferson.

Cows Killed.—Robert McCormack, residing near Turtle Creek, had two cows killed by lightning yesterday morning.

Committed.—Charles Fowzer, charged with larceny, had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday, and was committed for trial.

Entire change of Indian performance at Burnell's Museum by White Cloud and his Troupe.

Go to the "Brilliant." No. 30 Allegheny Diamond, where a good dinner may be procured for forty cents.

New Worship Dance, by White Cloud and Troupe.

Personal.—Dr. Kearns, of Penn street, leaves the city this morning for a pleasure trip to Saratoga and the White Mountains.

Repairing.—Workmen were engaged yesterday repairing the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the vicinity of the Union depot.

Alleged Larceny.—J. W. Carl the yesterday made information before Mayor Brush, charging Lafayette Wyman with the larceny of a sewing machine. She was arrested and held for a hearing this morning.

Kentucky Mules.—A car load of fine mules arrived in the city last evening from Kentucky, and are now at the Red Front stables for inspection by those desiring to purchase. These mules are all well broken to work in harness.

Informations.—Informations were made at the Mayor's office yesterday, charging Thomas Bowden with assault and battery against Thomas Cuff for using threats of violence towards James Dickson, and against John Owens and Robert Wilson for abusing Charles Clark.

The Marseillaise.—As illustrating the state of feeling that exists among a perhaps limited portion of the German people, a man for playing the Marseillaise was arrested a quilt. "God save the Queen" met with a similar reception. The Germans appear to object to the Marseillaise except that it wears blue too French for the present situation.

Narrow Escape.—Yesterday morning, during the thunderstorm, the house of Mr. Tatem, at Union station, on the Pittsburgh and Central, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, with a loss of $1,500. No insurance. Fortunately for the family, they had been sleeping during the heated term in the living room of the barn, and thus escaped destruction with their house.

A Lively Accident.—The Boston *Post* gives the following account of an accident that occurred in our city: "A young Pittsburgher went into a cellar the other day with a lamp, and instantly shot out through the roof. The explosion of a pint of coal oil gas which had generated through the night in the new cellar did it. He was a good deal disconcerted."

Nose Broken.—Saturday afternoon, while a number of boys were playing base ball on Forty-fourth street, one of them, a boy about fourteen years of age, was standing in front of the boy who was batting, when the bat flew out of the latter's hand and struck the boy in the face, breaking his nose and also the left jaw bone badly. The boy was attended by Dr. Clarke.

Narrow Escape.—Maggie Long, a little girl whose parents reside at the corner of Rose street and Forty-fourth avenue, narrowly escaped being run over by a cart on Rose street Saturday evening. She was playing on the street when a cart came along, and the driver did not see her until he had nearly driven over her. She jumped to get out of the way, and her face was caught by the wheel of the cart and seriously bruised.

Obituary.—We observe by a notice in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, of Thursday last, that Mr. Abraham H. Hudson, for many years Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Pennsylvania, died at Stuyvesant, Columbia county, New York, on Monday last. Mr. Hudson, was well and favorably known all over the State, and had been connected with the Institution almost from the beginning of forty years. His death, therefore, will be regretted by a great many persons.

"The White Phantom, or the Nameless Child," by Miss M. E. Braddon, author of many of the most popular novels of the day, can be procured at the store of John W. Pitcock, opposite the Postoffice, complete in book form. The pub lication of this popular novel has been commenced in several newspapers, and in order to supply the increasing demand for it, Mr. Pitcock has procured a large supply. Buy the book, as it is far more satisfactory than to read it piecemeal in the fine print columns of a newspaper.

He Has Departed.

We are advised by a marriage notice that our handsome young friend (Mr. Andy Stewart, Jr., of Duquesne, Pa., last evening "led the throng who "single chance to live, and man to wed," and joined himself in matrimonial bands with Miss Lettie McCulloch, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Hon. G. M. McCulloch, of Frostburg, Md. Col. Stewart was a brave Son of Malta in years past, as well as a gallant officer in the late war, and his latest achievement is in perfect keeping with his general character for bravery, and in accordance with the principle that "none but the brave deserve the fair." May the young couple live long and prosper.

THE ARDARY ZOUAVES.

A Creditable Military Organization.

The Ardary Zouaves, of East Liberty, are spoken of in the following complimentary terms by a gentleman who saw them on Saturday last, drilling on the grounds lately occupied by the Mutual Base Ball Club:

"We found Captain E. C. Neeley with about forty young men, going through the manœuvres of military field exercise, with the accuracy and precision of veterans. Upon enquiry we were told that the company had but lately commenced drilling, and were desirous to note their progress. We ascertained that the company numbers about seventy members, and more are to be uniformed. It is composed mostly of members of the Grand Army of the Republic—soldiers who have served during the late war, and whose military record is unstained. The company was organized with the intention of joining the Duquesne Greys, but adopted the Zouave uniform of Philadelphia, which is very pretty, and costs less than half the price of the Grays' uniform. We understand that there are eight companies of the Zouave zouave organized, and they intend forming a battalion and turning out in a body before long. We have only to say, that if they all make as rapid progress in the drill as the Ardary Zouaves, our city can soon boast of a splendid Zouave battalion. General Negley has promised them the elegant stand of silk colors, and they also have a splendid drum corps, and will no doubt make a creditable appearance when they turn out.

CITY MORTALITY.

Deaths for the Week Ending July 24th.

Dr. McCandless, Health Physician, reports the whole number of deaths in the city, for the week ending July 24th, 1870, as follows:

Males	28
Females	30
Total	58

Of the above, there were under one year, twenty-three; from one to two years, eight; from two to five years, four; from five to twenty years, three; from twenty to thirty-eight under the age of twenty. The remaining eighteen were from twenty to eighty years of age.

The diseases above 5 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, 8 from convulsions, 5 from debility, 5 from diseases of the brain; 5 from scarlet fever, 5 from inflammation of the bowels, 5 from consumption, and various diseases.

The mortality among children is unfortunately large to warn parents of the necessity of making well to the fore, and other sanitary regulations of the household. Considering the intense heat, and the fact during all of the week the thermometer ranged above 90 degrees, the mortality is low and shows Pittsburgh to be one of the healthiest cities in the country.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Official Statement of Treasurer Cochran.

He Turns Over $291,603 87.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

The Statement Referred to a Special Committee to Report.

Lawrenceville Indebtedness—Report from the Water Committee, Allegheny Wharf Committee and Road Committee—Important Business in each Department—The Sewer on Third Street—The Street Department—Resolutions of Sympathy for Prussia—Miscellaneous Business.

The Councils of the city of Pittsburgh met in regular monthly session on Monday afternoon, July 25th, 1870, in their respective chambers, City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McAULEY.....*President.*
E. S. MORROW.....*Clerk.*

Council organized at two o'clock by electing Mr. A. H. Gross Chairman *pro tem*. No quorum could be obtained in the lower, until after past two o'clock, and business was delayed until then. When Council was called, the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Abl, Aiken, Alkes, Armstrong, Brown, Burgwin, Coffey, Devlin, Edwards, Friday, Glenn, Gross, Hartman, Herron, Howe, Jones, Kelso, Kirk, Lawrence, Lindel, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEaue, McManus, McCarthy, Phillips, Rees, Schmidt, Scully, Seely, Thompson, S. J. Wainwright and White.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

Mr. MORROW presented a petition from John Flinn for privilege to repair a frame stable on Merion street, recently partially destroyed by fire. Accepted and prayer of petitioner granted.

Mr. McEWEN, petition for the grading of Erin street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. LIDDELL, petition for an iron clad building, corner of Twenty-seventh and Railroad streets, Twelfth ward. Accepted.

Also, an ordinance for the same. Read three times and passed.

Mr. SCHMIDT, petition for the opening of Quarry street, Sixteenth ward, and changing the name to Lafayette street. Accepted and ordinance providing for the same. Petition accepted and ordinance passed under suspension of the rules.

Mr. LIDDELL, petition for the reconsideration of the question on the adoption of the plan of Twenty-seventh ward.

Mr. BURGWIN moved the acceptance of the petition in order to have the matter reconsidered. Carried, and the petition laid on the table.

Mr. BROWN raised the point of order that the matter had been passed out of the hands of Councils and he held that a motion to reconsider could not be entertained unless made before final action had been taken by both branches of Council.

Mr. MORROW then moved that inasmuch as the paper had gone out of Council, that the City Solicitor be instructed to get it and place it before Council.

The question on reconsideration was then carried, Mr. MORROW'S motion not being acted upon.

Mr. KIRK then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we nonconcur in the action of Common Council in the matter of the grade of Stanton and Mowry avenues, and that said plan be returned to Common Council for review with instructions to given hearing to the property holders interested. Read three times and passed.

WATER IN EAST LIBERTY.

Mr. GROSS, (Mr. Littell in the Chair) the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Water Committee be hereby instructed to take into immediate consideration the laying of service pipe from Fifth avenue to Penn avenue by way of Neville street, through Bloomfield, or by way of Shady Lane, as to them may seem most practicable and most efficient, and also that the Water Committee be empowered in connection with the Fire Committee to have put two cisterns for the protection of property, in that part of Pittsburgh known as East Liberty. Read three times and passed.

WILKINS AVENUE.

Mr. MURDOCH, an ordinance for the grading of Wilkins avenue from Fifth avenue to Beatty Station. Was suspended, and ordinance passed without debate.

PENN AVENUE.

Mr. SCULLY, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Survey Committee be instructed to make a survey for the opening of Boundary street from Fifth avenue to Second avenue. Read three times and passed.

THE CITY'S FUNDS—THE ENTIRE UNEXPENDED BALANCE ON DEPOSIT.

Mr. PHILLIPS, Chairman of the Finance Committee, called up the report of the Auditor of the Treasurer, of the amount of money in the Treasury, and on deposit in the various banks, offer. He desired to state that the funds of the city had all been deposited. He requested that the report be read.

The PRESIDENT read as follows:

Receipts and payments of city account from February 1st, 1870, to July 23d, 1870, 6 months.

Receipts	$668,097 67	
Expenditures	461,346 95	
Balance		$156,714 72
Balance in municipal sinking fund	128,986 76	
Balance in old city sinking fund	5,437 93	
Balance in Lawrenceville sinking fund	134 47	
Balance in Collins town-ship sinking fund	23 42	
Balance in Manchester township sinking fund	11 19	
Balance in Allegheny town-ship sinking fund	122 50	
Balance in Pitt township sinking fund	304 90	
Balance in three banks		$291,603 87

To be deposited in each bank.....$97 291 29
The treasurer's deposited books were then presented, showing the following exhibit:

National Trust Company in account with city of Pittsburgh, A. J. Cochran, Treasurer.
July 25, 1870—cash $97,291 29.

The Pittsburgh National Bank in account with city of Pittsburgh, A. J. Cochran, Treasurer.
July 25, 1870—cash $97,291 29.

The Citizens' National Bank in account with A. J. Cochran, Treasurer. July 25, 1870—cash $97,291 29. Making total on deposit $291,873.

A motion was made to accept the report, but a point of order was raised that the report of the same Mr. MORROW was peremptorily called to order by the President. The gentleman was not aware that the Auditor's report of the amount of the unexpended balance on deposit was before Council, and he wished some information in regard to the discrepancy, else he would have moved to move to refer it back to the committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS explained the Chairman of the Finance Committee if he presented the statement as the report of the Committee, and was not responsible for the same.

Mr. BURGWIN then said he thought the Auditor's report should be entertained under any circumstances.

Several members did not think this necessary, as it was before them who did.

Finally, Mr. Cochran said if the Council was not satisfied with the statement, he could put in the same shape the Auditor's number and compare the two.

The report was here dropped, the President deeding that the report was accepted, though several members did not understand that such was the case, and so declared. Further discussion on the question afterward took place, which will be found below—Ed.]

PAY FOR TREASURER'S CLERK.

Mr. KEHEW offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That immediate action be taken to provide salaries for the clerks in the Treasurer's office. Laid over.

LAWRENCEVILLE INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. PHILLIPS also presented the following communication, and moved its reading:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Finance Committee, held March 12th, 1870, a sub-committee was appointed to investigate the indebtedness of Lawrenceville, and report at the next meeting. The report of said Committee has been presented and approved by the Finance Committee, and I have been directed to have it report it to you, with the request that you authorize the Controller to appropriate the sum of $65 42 in one of the monies received, for the sale of bonds for the purpose of funding the floating indebtedness, to the payment of said Lawrenceville claims, as per bill rendered, and ordinance accompanying the said bill and the accompanying resolution accepted.

Resolved, That the City Controller be and he is hereby directed to apply $65 42 of the above mentioned sum of $65 42 to the payment of the Lawrenceville indebtedness.

Also, a re-inition to pay a bill of S. Musgrave, for putting up and repairing. Read three times and passed.

The petition of S. Hastings for pay for a board walk already in Murphy streets, was returned by the Finance Committee, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Roads. The recommendation was adopted.

THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE AGAIN.

Mr. PHILLIPS here stated that there was a little discrepancy in the report, as compared with the published statements, but that assessments of the Board of Revision, reported with Mr. McVay & Co., and the Treasurer did not have correct of this sum. The gentleman said the Committee would be present to-morrow afternoon for the correctness of the statement, and to show other discrepancies.

Mr. BURGWIN asked that it be read for the information of the Treasurer.

The PRESIDENT thought that the gentleman was trying to discover a man's nest.

Mr. PHILLIPS then read the report, and said that any member could call for the vouchers of any item of the report.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved that inasmuch as the auditor was present, he be heard.

Mr. KIRK moved to lay aside the report to which the Controller had affixed his name.

Mr. PHILLIPS then withdrew his motion, and the report was again read, when Mr. BURGWIN moved that the report be received, together with instructions to report at the next regular meeting, whether the provisions of the Ordinance of 1869 in relation to the Sinking Fund Ordinance had been complied with.

Mr. PHILLIPS hoped the motion would not pass, because it would subject the committee to a great deal of labor for nothing, as that they had done only on Saturday. They had come to the conclusion that the Controller and Treasurer, and the Eastern reporters, had been out.

Mr. MORROW could not see why the Finance Committee should be subjected to labor, and again the names to it, if the facts related by Mr. PHILLIPS were correct.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that the Finance Committee had nothing to do with it; that it was the duty of the Controller to keep the accounts of the Treasurer square, and he had just received the report from the Controller that the figures were correct.

Mr. BURGWIN made a few remarks, in which he referred to the fact of so much opposition being manifested in the matter, and he could not see the reason of it unless it was to create and foster "the third party." He moved that the report be received, and the matter be considered as a report and so much adopted.

Mr. KIRK here rose and stated the report aforesaid, became the Chairman of the Committee had nothing to do with it, and he was not the Committee.

Mr. LITTELL said the matter had been raised in the bottom and was not the Council satisfied, or did they want more? Laughter.

Mr. PHILLIPS here moved the previous question.

Mr. LITTELL moved that a special committee of five, be appointed to examine the report, and report to Council at the next meeting.

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Mr. PHILLIPS here raised the point that Mr. Burgwin had no motion, not wishing to saddle it on Mr. Littell's shoulders. He would, therefore, withdraw it.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that the Finance Committee would be willing to assume the responsibility of the occasion, but as it had been intimated that the Auditor was present, he would rest in the matter, declared that a full investigation should take place.

The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Lloyd and Aiken on behalf of Select.

Mr. KIRK raised the point that Mr. Burgwin had made the original motion to refer it to a committee, and hence should be appointed Chairman of that committee.

Mr. LITTELL claimed that Mr. BURGWIN had not made the original motion, but that Mr. Morrow made and the President both decided differently, whereupon Mr. BURGWIN at the head. Time positively declined to serve as chairman of the Committee.

Messrs. McCARTHY and PHILLIPS protested that he be made chairman, whereupon the President appointed Mr. Burgwin and Lloyd. He is but proper to state that Mr. Burgwin again declined to serve in the most positive terms.

Not reserved in Common Council.

REPORT OF WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. LLOYD, Chairman of the Water Committee, presented a report, setting forth that the Committee had had before them the question of suffering a reduction of fifty per cent on the six cents on the 1% cent each and the ten cents each, and they reported adversely, for the reason that they had contracted for a pumping engine in accordance with the ordinance passed July 26, 1869, which was to be erected in the Seventeenth ward, and until the Committee had ascertained further as to adequate supply of water to those wards.

The Committee also reported expenditures during June to the amount of $2,795 32.

The report was accepted and filed, and on motion of Mr. LLOYD, the Committee retired to do the report was laid over for the present.

On motion of Mr. KIRK, it was ordered that the report be printed soon in the official papers. Carried.

ALLEGHENY WHARF.

Mr. KIRK offered the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Allegheny Wharf would respectfully report: That the expenditures out of the City Treasury, on account of the wharf, for the month of June, were:

By roll for month of February	$128 26
By roll for month of March	127 05
By roll for month of April	161 85
By roll for months of May and June	149 46
Total	$566 62

Receipts during same time—nothing.

The new Wharfmaster, W. G. McClure, Esq., commenced his duties on the 1st inst., and has fully attended to the duties of the office. He has paid into the Treasury for the month just closed the sum of $534 61 as having been paid by various parties to the late Wharfmaster, and not accounted for by the latter. This account has been placed in the hands of the Constable for collection.

We call the attention of the President's Council to the fact that the Committee on Point Improvement, as provided for by resolution of Councils, has not yet been appointed by them. Your Committee would respectfully

Report accepted and on motion of Mr. PHILLIPS ordered to be placed in the official papers, and vouchers furnished.

THE ROAD DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. P. JONES, Chairman of the Road Committee, reported the following:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Roads respectfully report the following business:

An ordinance for grading R-up street from Calowell's avenue to J. M. Wilson's lane.

An ordinance for grading the southern portion of Main street.

The petition of Patrick O'Neill for damages is returned.

The following proposals have been opened and the contracts awarded, viz: For grading and macadamizing Larimer avenue, from Spring to Hill street, to Matthew Addis, at the per rod, and for grading the same at $1 25 per yard.

For macadamizing the grading, paving and curbing of Gist street to John Flinn, at $2 per yard grading and $1 25 per yard paving, and 60 per foot curbing.

The expenditures per warrants to July 1st, 1870, are as follows: $11,902 40. Balance of appropriation, $7,097 60.

The report was accepted and the ordinances mentioned in the report adopted.

Mr. JONES also submitted the report of the viewers on the opening of Tustin street, which was approved.

THE SEWER ON THIRD STREET.

Mr. PHILLIPS, an ordinance providing for the construction of a private sewer on Third street from Penn avenue to the Allegheny River. Was suspended, and has been for some time since, and at last meeting of Select Council laid over for one week for the final and final passage of the same.

Mr. PHILLIPS presented a communication from Crosby Gray, Health Officer, setting forth that the cellars on one side of the street were filled with water, and that it was necessary, in order for the health of the people residing on the street, that a sewer be built.

During the further discussion, it was stated that all the property holders on the one side of the street were willing to pay for the sewer, and that all the property holders on the one side of the street were willing to pay for the sewer, and that a number on the other side of the street. Considerable of the property holders on the latter side refused to pay, and hence the leased persons (who are too poor to pay for the sewer), and these persons, in the number of sixty, objected to it, while two persons (rich enough to build it themselves if they wish) are in favor of it.

Messrs. Burgwin, Kirk, Brown, Lloyd and others participated in the discussion, which lasted for nearly an hour.

Mr. BURGWIN finally he understood that several of the leases held by these poor people on Third street would expire on April 1st, and in conversation with the City Attorney he was given to understand that the assessments would be made and the ordinance finally passed and expired. But independent of this, he was not in favor of referring the matter over, even though the poor might be made to suffer.

AYES AND NAYS.

On the final passage of the ordinance, Mr. COFFIN called the yeas and nays, with the following result:

AYES—Messrs. Abl, Aiken, Burgwin, Devlin, Edwards, Friday, Gross, Herron, House, Kelso, Kirk, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, McCarthy, Phillips, Rees, Scully—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Coffin, Glenn, Hartman, E. P. Jones, Laufman, Liddell, Murdoch, McEwen, McMahon, Schmidt, Seeley, Thompson, S. J. Wainwright, White—15.

SAFEGUARDS ON FORBES STREET AND SECOND AVENUE.

Mr. BURGWIN offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the proper districts be directed forthwith to carry out the instructions of Council as contained in the resolution adopted November 9th, 1869, in regard to putting safeguards on Forbes street and Second avenue, and that the Chairman of Council at the next meeting whether said safeguards have been erected, and if not why not; with a view to the appointment of a committee of Councils may think proper to take for the protection of its citizens.

MILLER STREET.

Mr. McEWEN called up an ordinance for the grading and paving of Miller street. Was suspended, passed to a second reading at last meeting, and moved that it pass finally.

BEACH ALLEY.

Mr. WHITE called up the ordinance providing for the opening of Beech alley, passed in Common Council.

Mr. MORROW presented two remonstrances against, and the matter was postponed for the present.

WEBSTER AVENUE.

Mr. E. P. JONES, petition for the opening of Webster avenue, Thirteenth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

SALARY OF TREASURER'S CLERKS.

Mr. KEHEW called up his resolution to provide for the salaries of the clerks in the Treasurer's office.

Mr. KIRK was moved to refer to the Finance Committee.

An amendment with power to act was added, and after considerable discussion it was decided carried. Several members objected, and an appeal was taken from the decision, but no notice of it was taken, and the motion to refer to the Finance Committee was carried by a vote of yeas 17, nays 15.

Mr. BURGWIN presented a petition and ordinance for the appointment of viewers on the opening of Fortieth street. Petition accepted and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. MURDOCH introduced a plan of grade for Wilkins avenue, which was laid over.

Council then adjourned, amid much confusion.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. A. TOMLINSON.....*President.*
H. McCANDLESS.....*Clerk.*

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Aitken, Bartley, Bayne, Bell, Bryan, Bunn, Caffrey, Cameron, Carroll, Cessler, Chalmers, Dalzell, Darragh, Dilworth, Dolan, Eagleson, Fahnestock, Fleming, John, Fulton, Hare, Jahn, Jamison, Jones, Kehm, Lang, Leonard, Lyons, Mahon, Marks, Miller, Mitchell, Moore, Morrison, Mc Read, Morgan, Moseley, McCoy, McGann, McKelvy, Nesbit, Nicholson, Nimick, Parker, Pender, Preston, Seibert, Seiferth, Seitz, Shields, Simon, Singleton, Wallace, and President Tomlinson.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. OLIVER, Jr., moved the suspension of the regular Order, to take up the unfinished business. Agreed to.

OLD BUSINESS OF SELECT COUNCIL CONCURRED IN.

The following old business of Select Council was then taken up, and the action noted was concurred in:

Petition of Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway, for the erection of a car house in Railroad Committee.

Remonstrance against a car drop, corner Eleventh and Liberty streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Communication of City Controller, relative to claim of Stewart McKee, amount of sales of Wilkins school property. Referred to Committee on Fifth ward. Read and accepted.

Report of Water Committee for April. Read and accepted.

Report of Committee on Gas Lighting, with petitions for additional lamps in the Fifteenth ward with P. McCloskey for gating lamp posts at Third street would expire on April 1st, and in conversation with the City Attorney he was given to understand that the assessments would be made and the ordinance finally passed and expired. But independent of this, he was not in favor of referring the matter over, even though the poor might be made to suffer.

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